

The Hillsborough Recorder

J. D. CAMERON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TRUTH FEARS NO FOES, AND SHUNS NO SCOUTING

(TERMS—\$2.00 A YEAR, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE)

Nov Series—Vol. 2—No. 30

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. JUNE 3, 1874

—Old Series—Vol. 54

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY

THIS unrivaled Medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any other mineral substance, but is PURELY VEGETABLE.

Containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which are all the Providence has placed in our country where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bile.

Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine.

Is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in doctor's bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials for its virtues from persons of the highest character and respectability. Eminent physicians concur in its merit.

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climatic and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Rheumatism, Jaundice, Nausea, IT IS NO EXCESS.

It is the cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

Is manufactured only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.

Price, \$1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

Feb. 14.

KEARNEY'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

The only known remedy for

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

And a positive remedy for

Gout, Gravel, Strictures, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Dropsy.

Non-retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the

BLADDER & KIDNEYS.

SPERMATORRHOEA.

Lancinating or Whiting Disease of the Prostate Gland, which is the Bladder.

Catarrh of the Bladder, and Mucous or Milky Discharges.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Permanently Cures all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

Exciting in Men, Women and Children.

No Matter What the Age.

First Prize: "One bottle of Kearney's Fluid Extract Buchu is worth more than all other BUCHU combined."

Price One Dollar per Bottle, or Six Bottles for Five Dollars.

Depot, 104 Duane St. New York.

A Physician in attendance to answer correspondence and give advice gratis.

Send stamp for Pamphlet, free.

TO THE

Nervous and Debilitated OF BOTH SEXES.

No Charge for Advice and Consultation.

Dr. J. B. DYOTT, graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, author of several valuable works, can be consulted on all diseases of the nervous system, (which he has made an especial study) either in person or by mail. He has never failed to cause relief, or of how long standing. A practice of 30 years enables him to treat diseases with success. Cures guaranteed. Charges reasonable. Those at a distance can forward letter describing symptoms and enclosing stamp to proper postage.

Send for the Guide to Health. Price 10c.

J. B. DYOTT, M. D., of Brooklyn and Surgeon, the Duane St., N. Y.

W. B. ARDEN, President. J. C. WILLY, Cashier.

Citizens' National Bank

OF

RALEIGH, N. C.

Authorized Capital, \$500,000.

Government and other securities.

Nov. 14, 74.

T. J. WILSON, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon.

Office and Residence, opposite Mrs. Rufin's. Where he can always be found except when absent professionally.

Jan. 12, 1874.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Pursuant to a call of the Republican Executive Committee for Orange, a large and enthusiastic meeting of Republicans convened at the Court House, in Hillsboro, on Saturday, May 23d, for the purpose of nominating county officers and to appoint delegates to the State Central, National and Judicial Conventions.

On motion, G. M. Harden was called to the chair and Alex. Pleasant chosen Secretary. A. M. Martin was elected as Assistant Sec.

On motion, a committee of three from each township were appointed to nominate candidates and recommend delegates to the several conventions. The chairman appointed the following committee: J. T. Hogan, Lewis Jenkins, H. B. Guthrie, S. Morris, J. W. McKee, Robert Furman, G. P. Warren, Peter Brown, W. Duke, Alex. Harnden, Haywood Barber, Saml. Mason, W. E. Thompson, T. G. Doolan, Gus Allison and Wm. Latta.

After the committee retired the convention took a recess for three quarters of an hour.

On assembling the committee reported as follows:

For the House of Representatives—Washington Duke and John T. Hogan.

County Commissioners—R. M. Jones, J. W. Corbett, W. J. Gray, D. M. Sykes and W. R. Faggett.

The following gentlemen were appointed on the executive committee: J. T. Hogan, Lewis Jenkins, J. W. McKee, Robt. Furman, G. P. Warren, Willis Mangum, W. Duke, Lewis Goodloe, H. B. Guthrie, E. Parish, H. B. Guthrie, S. Morris, W. E. Thompson, T. G. Doolan, James Scott and Gus Allison.

Delegates to Congressional Convention—W. Duke, Robert Furman; alternates, C. P. Warren, Lewis Jenkins.

Delegates to Judicial Convention—H. N. Brown, A. W. Cheek, A. C. Hunter, Saml. Morris, alternates, J. T. Hogan and L. P. Meyer.

Delegates to Senatorial Convention—The R. Strayhorn, H. B. Guthrie, A. H. Haughton, and John T. Hogan.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee appointed to-day be and they are hereby required to make all arrangements not made by this Convention, and to fill all vacancies in the ticket nominated to-day.

Speeches by Lewis Jenkins, Gen. W. D. Jones, Hon. John H. Harnden, and Col. T. B. Long being present were called upon and addressed the Convention, causing great enthusiasm.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings be published in the Republican, Era, Recorder and New North State.

The Convention then adjourned.

G. M. HARDEN, Chairman.

ALEX. PLEASANT, Sec'y.

MARTIN A. WHITTED, Asst. Sec'y.

AN ANSWER TO PRAYER.

An English Town Missionary a short time ago related a remarkable incident which may interest many of our readers. There was a lodging house in his district, which he had long desired to enter, but was deterred from so doing, by his friend, who feared that his life would be thereby endangered. He became at last so uneasy that he determined to risk all consequences and try to gain admission. So one day he gave a somewhat timid knock at the door, in response to which a coarse voice roared out, 'Who's there?' and at the same moment a vicious looking woman opened the door and ordered the man of God away. 'Let him come in and see who he is, and what he wants, growl out the same voice. The missionary walked in, and, moving politely to the rough looking woman whom he had just heard speak, said, 'I have been visiting most of the houses in this neighborhood to read with and talk to the people about good things. I have passed your door as long as I feel I ought, for I wish to talk with you and your lodgers.' 'Are you what is called a true missionary?' 'I am, sir,' was the reply. 'Well then,' said the fierce looking man, 'sit down, and hear what I am going to say. I will ask you a question out of the Bible. If you answer me right, you may call at this house and read and pray with us or our lodgers, as often as you like; if you do not answer me right, we will tear the clothes off your back and tumble you back and heels into the street. Now what do you say to that, for I am a man of my word?' The missionary was startled but, at length quietly said, 'I will take you.'

'Well, then, said the man, 'here goes. Is the word that is in any part of the Bible?' 'Where is it, sir?' said the missionary, 'and what is the word?' 'The words are, "And a girl for wine, that they might drink."'

'Well,' said the man, 'I am dead beat. I don't have but five pounds you could not have for 1000 AVAIL.

'And I could not have told yesterday,' said the visitor. 'For several days I have been praying that the Lord would open me a way into this house, and this very morning, when reading the Scriptures in my family, I was surprised to find the word right, and got the Concordance to see if it occurred again, and found it did not. And now, sir, I believe that God did know, and does know what will come to pass, and surely His hand is in this for my protection and my good.'

The whole of the inmates were greatly surprised, and the incident has been ordered to the conversation of the man, his wife, and two of the lodgers. Surely God is yet the author of mercy.

POWER OF KINDNESS.

A driver, belonging to the great Northern Railway goods station, had occasion to pass up the Quadrant Road highway, New York, to deliver a package. On approaching one of the houses, he was seen by a lady in the window, who immediately said to some friends staying with her:

'Here comes the kind driver; do come and see what power he has over his horses. The friends accordingly came to the window, when Benjamin Smith, the driver in question, was asked to "shake hands" with his horses. With great good humor he at once complied. Standing in front of the pair of horses, he called out:

'Tom, shake hands.'

Instantly the near horse lifted up his right foot. After a shake, the driver said:

'Now, Tom, the other foot.'

Up went the foot instantly. The driver then went in front of the other horse, when a similar scene occurred.

Perhaps, however, the most pleasing incident remains to be told. Retreating backwards several yards from the horses, he cried out:

'Now, Tom, turn round, and come on.'

Instantly the horses pulled away at their lead, turned the horn round without the slightest need of so much as the crack of a whip, and followed the clever driver, as the dog would a shepherd.

Such an instance shows clearly how much can be done with animals, but especially with the horse, simply by the power of kindness.

'Your future husband seems very excited; he has been stipulating for all sorts of things,' said a mother to her daughter, who was on the point of being married. 'Never mind, mamma,' said the affectionate girl, who was already dressed for the wedding. 'These are his last wishes.'

No man is so happy as a real Christian; how to rational, so virtuous, so amiable. How little vanity does he feel, though he believes himself united to God! How far is he from objecting when he ranks himself with the worms of the earth!—Pascal.

HOW THEY DROP SHOT.

A reporter of the Baltimore American thus describes one of the many processes of making shot in one of the shot-towers of that city: One of the "secrets" of the manufacture is the mixing of the lead with a certain proportion of a combination of mineral substances called "temper." The "temper" is fused with lead, and gives the molten metal that consistency which makes it drop. If it were not for the "temper" the lead would be solidified by the heat, and would form little pencils, instead of round shot. When "B. B." shot, for instance, to be made, the lead is poured into a pan perforated with holes corresponding to that size. The little pellets soon pouring down in a continuous shower, and fall into a tank filled with water on the ground floor. In their descent of 200 feet they become perfect spheres, firm and dense, and they are tolerably cool when they strike the water, although the swift concussion makes the tank steam and bubble as if the water was boiling furiously. The shot must fall in water, for if they would strike any firm substance, they would be flattened and knocked out of shape. To get the little pellets perfectly dry after they have been in the "water" is the most difficult and troublesome process of the whole manufacture. An elevator with small buckets (very much like those used in flour mills) carries the shot up as fast as they reach the bottom of the "water," and deposits them in a box sixty feet above the first floor. The water drips from the buckets as they go up, and not a drop is poured into the elevator above, although it is intended to be a sort of dripping machine. From this receiver the shot ran down a spout into a drying pan, which greatly resembles a gigantic shoe, made of sheet iron. The pan rests at an angle which permits the wet shot to roll slowly down the sides, and as they pass over the sides they become perfectly dry.

WASHINGTON'S STRENGTH.

Gen. Wilson relates an account of a conversation with Mr. Custis, from which he obtained some interesting personal reminiscences of Washington. 'During a visit at Arlington House, Virginia, in 1864, the writer asked Mr. Custis if Washington could, like Marshal Saxe, break a horse shoe, and received for reply that he had no doubt he could, had he tried, for his hands were the largest and most powerful he had ever seen. Mr. Custis then gave several instances of the General's strength, of which I recall the following:—When Washington was a young man he was present on one occasion as looking on at wrestling games, then the fashion in Virginia. Tired of the sport, he had retired to the shade of a tree, where he was pursuing a pamphlet, till challenged to a bout by the hero of the day and the strongest wrestler in the State. Washington declined, till taunted with the remark that he dared to try conclusions with the gladiator, calmly came forward, and without removing his coat grappled with his antagonist. There was a fierce struggle for a brief space of time; when the champion was hurled to the ground with such tremendous force as to render the very marrow in his bones! Another instance of his prodigious power was his throwing the stone across the Rapidan at Fredericksburg—a feat that is quite safe to say has never been performed since. Later in life a number of young gentlemen were contending at Mount Vernon for the exercise of throwing the bar. Washington, after looking for some time, walked forward, saying, "Allow me to try" and grasping the bar sent the iron flying through the air twenty feet beyond its former limits. Still later in his career, Washington, whose rage was like a fury, Winter, finally yet kindly, observed three of his workmen at Mount Vernon vainly endeavoring to raise a large stone, which, tired of witnessing their unsuccessful attempt, he put them aside and, taking it in his iron-like grasp, lifted it to its place, remounted his horse, and rode on.'

WASHING WAS

Salt is a simple remedy for many things. It will cure sick headaches, make cream from milk, make the butter come, take ink stains out of cloth of any kind, kill worms, kill lice, make the ground cool, so that it is not so much heated by the sun, &c. &c. The following is a recipe for a simple skin disease, like herpes, itch, &c.; produce vomiting or stop it, as you like it; and many other things for a cure to "inspiration."

A JEALOUS GIRL'S REVENGE.

A short time since the Korsakoff Sisters, who created a profound sensation in Eastern Europe as graceful acrobats, were announced to appear on the light-rope at the Tivoli Circus, in Moscow. The circus was crowded to the ceiling, and when the two girls made their appearance, they were greeted by a perfect storm of applause. When the last tableau came—consisting of the roses all uniting into one gigantic flower, with the two sisters seemingly gliding through the air—the older of them, Levina, suddenly uttered a scream of terror and fell heavily upon the stage. When assistance came she was insensible, and both her legs were found to be broken. The cause of the accident was ascertained. The highest wire on which she had stepped immediately before her fall, had been cut in two. The manager said that the accident was inexplicable to him, as the wires had been thoroughly tested just before the performance. Upon closer inspection it was found that the wire must have been cut, leaving it sufficiently connected 'not to snap under until the fair acrobat had stepped upon it. This discovery led to an investigation as to who the persons were that had access to the wires after they had been tested in the afternoon and before the beginning of the performance. When they were drawn across the stage, the injured girl recovered soon enough sufficient consciousness to tell the police officials that beside herself and her sister Brada, no one had been near the wires except Lina Wogritz, the daughter of the hotel-keeper with whom they had stopped. Lina, who had noticed, had repeatedly touched the wires, and had, finally, asked to be shown the one that would be highest. This wire had been the thickest. Lina Wogritz had left before the close of the performance. 'An officer was sent to find her. He found her at her father's hotel, where no one knew what had occurred at the circus. Strangely enough, when the officer asked the girl to accompany him to the circus, she became visibly alarmed, and exclaimed repeatedly, 'I have had nothing to do with it.' The officer said nothing until he arrived with her at the circus, where she was searched at his suggestion. In her pocket was found a pair of small, but very sharp and powerful scissors. At one point the edges were slightly indented, and when the two fragments of the wire were closely examined where it was rent the indented spots on the pair of scissors were found to correspond with them. Lina Wogritz turned deadly pale as she witnessed all these proceedings, and, when confronted with the poor acrobat, she burst into tears, and confessed that she had cut the wire because during the week since the Korsakoff Sisters had been at her father's hotel, her (Lina's) lover, Ivan Kruger, had seemed to be fascinated with the elder of the two sisters, and had made love to her. In order to revenge herself, she had resolved to cripple or disfigure Levina Korsakoff for life. The younger sister, unaware of her intention, had told her the day before what kind of scissors were required to cut the wire. Levina Korsakoff recovered from her terrible fall, and Lina Wogritz was sentenced to six years' solitary confinement.

SUT LOVINGOOD AT A CANDY PULLEN.

I had a heap of trouble last Christmas and I'll tell you how it happened. Deken Jones gave me a candy pullen, and I got a tool as the name North Karling and so over I goes. Sister Poll and me went to gather and when we got to old man Jones the house was chuck full. Dog mi kate of that was room to turn round. That was Sise Karkine—she was as big as a skinned horse—and six other Karkines and all the Sumginses, and Williames, and Simonses, and Peddigrees, and the school master and his gal, beside the old Deken and the Dekens to set up half a dozen young folks in the family business.

Well by the pot began to bile, and then the fun began. We'll get our plates ready and put flour on our hands to keep the candy from sticking, and then we pitched in to pullen. Wozent it fun? I never saw rich folks and out-in up in all mi days. I made a candy bird for Ben Simmons. Her and me expect to trot in double harness one of these days. She made a candy goose for me. Wozent it fun? Then we got to throwin candy balls into one another's hair and ransin from one side of the house to tuther and out in the kitchen, till everything on the place was gauped all over with candy. I ran till I was out of breath and set down to rest a spell. I sat on a pine bench and Ben Simmons sat close to me. Wozent it fun? Sise Karkine, confound her plecter, threw a candy ball sock in one of my eyes. I made a bulge to run after her and heard sumthin rip. My stars alive wozent I picked? I look around and there was the gable-end of my brand on briches stickin to the pine bench. I backed up against the wall sorter crawly like and gonied.

'Sut, see sister Poll, what's the matter?' 'Sut, see sister Poll, I cum away from that wall. Ye'll git all over greeny.' 'Let her greeny,' set I, and I set down on a wash board that was lyin across a tub, feeling was that an old made at a weddin. Party soon I felt sumthin hurt and party soon I hurt again. I see—what I jump! 10 feet hi, kickt over the tub, and out on the floor. Joneses Karkine turki, and you ought to see me git. I cut for tall timber now, you jist bet. I jumpt and rider fence, and smashed down. brash like a runaway herikane till I got home and went to bed and staid there in daze.

Old Deken Jones barn burnt down next winter an I'm arrested for it an my body pears as witness against me lie bust his doggoned bed! Them mi arnyments.

N. B.—Wozent it fun?

STORY OF MRS. SIDONS.

'When I was a poor girl,' relates Mrs. Siddons, the actress working hard for my thirty shillings a week, I went down to Liverpool during the holidays, where I was kindly received. I was to perform in a new piece—something like those pretty little affecting dramas they get up now at the minor theatres—and in my character I represented a poor, friendless orphan girl, reduced to the most wretched poverty. A heartless tradesman prosecutes the sad heroine for a heavy debt, and insists on putting her in prison unless some one will be bail for her. The girl replies, 'Then I have no hope—I have not a friend in the world.' 'What will no one be bail for you to save you from prison?' asked the stern creditor. 'I have told you I have not a friend on earth,' was my reply. But just as I was uttering the word I saw a sailor in the upper gallery springing over the railing, letting himself down from one tier to another, until he bounded clear over the orchestra and, footlights, and placed himself beside me in a moment. 'Yes, you shall have one friend, at least, my poor young woman!' said he, with the greatest expression in his honest, sun-burnt countenance. 'I will go bail for you to any amount! And as for you,' turning to the frightened actor, 'if you don't bear a hand and shift your moorings, you lobster, it will be the worse for you when I come athwart your bows.' Every creature in the house rose; the uproar was perfectly incredible—peals of laughter, screams of terror, cheers from his tawny messmates in the gallery, preparatory scarping of violins in the orchestra; and amid the universal din there stood the unconscious cause of all this merriment—the poor, distressed young woman, and breathing defiance and destruction against my mimic prosecutor. He was only persuaded to relinquish his game of me by the manager's pretending to arrive and rescue me with a profusion of theatrical band notes.

CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.

The following is said to be a cure for drunkenness and the love for strong drink:

Sulphate of iron, five grains; pepper mint water, eleven drachms; spirits of anise, one drachm. Twice a day. This preparation acts as a tonic and stimulant, and so partially supplies the place of the accustomed liquor, and prevents that absolute physical and moral prostration that follows a sudden breaking off from the use of stimulating drinks. It is to be taken in quantities equal to an ordinary dram, and as often as the desire for a dram returns.

THE WINE OF THE BIBLE.

An effort is now made to show that two kinds of wine are named in the Bible—fermented and unfermented—and, on the temperance rule, everything recorded adverse to the use of wine is charged to the fermented wine, and everything favor of wine to the unfermented. The wine spoken of in the Bible, it is said, could not be fermented; if it could, then the Bible is contradictory; but of the Bible cannot be contradicted; therefore the wine must have been unfermented. This, at least, is the clerical logic. Authorities are against this at the outset. Travelers and historians, the Jewish Rabbis and the Bible dictionaries, the scholarship of Andover, Princeton, New Haven and Chicago maintain that the Bible does not describe two kinds of wine, and Mr. Bocher says: 'It is the almost universal conviction of those competent to form a judgment that our Lord did both make and use wines which answer to the fermented wines of the present day in Palestine.' The old argument of two kinds of wine has been applied to that at Cana, and Mr. McChesney and others have zealously labored to show that it was unfermented wine which the Saviour made out of water. Some clergymen, in fact, claim that the miracle was only a change of the water into unfermented wine, because it takes time for wine to ferment, which is tantamount to overthrowing the possibility of miracle altogether, and with a limitation of Divine power. Eminent German scholars affirm that this whole story is an interpolation. Tischendorf, whose Sinaitic manuscript is the oldest known version of the New Testament, makes no mention of the occurrence, and he and other critical commentators show that the story was interpolated into the book of John sometime after it was written, and is, therefore, without authority. This disposition to the matter removes a story which has no connection with that precedes or what follows it, and, as is often said, relieves the clergy from the duty of explaining the purpose of the Saviour in making wine at all. Judging from the discussion, there is quite as much diversity of opinion regarding these questions in the pulpit as among the laity.

NEWSPAPERS.

Small is the sum that is required to patronize a newspaper, and most amply remunerative is the patron. I care not how humble or unpretending the gazette which he takes, it is next to impossible to fill a sheet fifty times a year without putting into it something worth the subscription price. Every parent whose son is off away from him at school, should be supplied with a newspaper. I well remember what a difference there was between those of my schoolmates who had, and those who had not access to newspapers. Others being equal, the first were always decidedly superior to the last, in debate, and composition, at least. The reason is plain, they had command of more facts. Youth will peruse a newspaper with delight when they will read nothing else.—Judge Longstreet.

WHAT IS MEANT BY A ONE HORSE POWER?

The power of prime movers is measured by horse power. Watt found that the strongest London draught horses were capable of doing work equivalent to raising 33,000 pounds one foot high per minute, and he took this as the unit of power for the steam engine. The horse is not usually capable of doing as great a quantity of work. Rankin gave 26,000 foot pounds as the figure for a mean of several experiments, and it is probable that 25,000 foot-pounds is a fair estimate of average work for a good animal. It would require five or six men to do the work of a strong horse. Watt's estimate has become, by general consent among engineers, the standard of power measurement for all purposes.—Scientific American.

RAPIDITY OF THOUGHT IN DREAMING.

There is great rapidity of thought in dreaming. A scientific writer says that a very remarkable circumstance, and an important point in analogy, is to be found in the extreme rapidity with which the mental operations are performed; or rather with which the material changes on which the ideas depend, are excited in the brain. It would appear as if the whole series of acts that would really occupy a long lapse of time, pass instantly through the mind in one instant. We have in dreams no true perception of the lapse of time—a strange property of mind—for if once he also in property when entered into the eternal disembodied state time will appear to us eternity.

Gorman saloon keeper in Millersburg says:

'You I go to mine bed I sleep no good. I dream in mine head dat I hears dem vemens brayin' and singing in mine ears dat Jesus loves me. Dat bothers me. So I get right straight up and talks de door and take another glass of beer.'

Whatever you would not wish your neighbor to do to you, do it not unto him.

This is the whole law; the rest is merely the explication of it.—Rabbi Hillel.

Danville Recorder
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1874.
FOR SUPP. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Col. Stephen D. Pool,
OF CRAVEN.

WHAT IS WANTED.

The above may be put into an interrogative or declaratory form. It is in the latter however, that it presents itself for most serious consideration, since, such is the aspect of affairs in some portions of the State, that the Conservative party needs to be recalled to a sense of the situation, to a recognition of its duties, and to the weight of its responsibilities.

In regard to the first, it scarcely needs more than a reference to the wide spread corruption every where prevailing; to the enormous load of debt, State and National, that weighs upon the country; to the excessive taxation, still increasing, never lessening, which saps the very vitality of the people; to the disorder, the oppression, the disgrace, which accompany and characterize every State government of the South—all the direct and admitted fruits of radical rule.

As to the question of duty, that presses so urgently upon the Conservative party, that it cannot evade its obligations without a shameful surrender of its claims so often asserted, and so generally maintained, of being the conservator of what fragments of national character as have escaped the universal wreck of the last few years of license, disorder, and contempt of Constitutional restraints.

The duty of the party is plain, to contest inch by inch, and plank by plank, until this irruption of lawlessness is driven back, and the temple of the Constitution, reconstructed in its original fairness, until the thieves are scourged, the frauds, and law, decency and order again restored as the guiding principles of the American people.

The duty is plain, and the responsibility is not less clear and binding. Upon the people of North Carolina does it rest with peculiar weight, since by their decision in August will be governed the motions of other States. She will be the first to speak, and will be the first to decide, whether the tide which threatens to obliterate all the old landmarks of our institutions shall be rolled back, or whether she will, either by helping hand, or passive inaction, give unresisting access to the advancing flood.

It cannot be predicated upon anything that has transpired that radicalism is any more popular in North Carolina than it was at a former time when the people rose in their might, and hurled it from power. On the contrary, it is from the presumed prostration of that power, and a confident trust in the impregnable strength of Conservatism, in some sections at least, that its chief element of danger is to be found. Aspirants for honors and office can hope, they think, for the realization of their ambition, even at the cost of independent candidacies, defiance of Conventions, and assumed personal qualifications.

But the Conservative party can no more trifle with the position it has gained, than if it were a weak minority. Struggling for recognition, and contending against a fixed and dominant majority. Its life depends upon its unity of purpose, its adhesion to party discipline, its reprobation of individual leadership.

Hence, while it may have happened that the action of conventions may have been injudicious, and their results unsatisfactory, it does not justify open hostility, or passive opposition to their decisions. There is always some one, or some class disappointed at the rejection of particular favorites. It cannot be otherwise, and it is the part of wisdom and of patriotism to accept the verdict of the popular will which is ascertained in this mode quite as clearly, as emphatically, and fairly as in any other yet proposed.

What is wanted then, is the recognition of the necessity of Conservative success, and to that end, perfect unity, steadfast purpose; rebuke to personal ambition, the utter ignoring of all independent candidacies, and unwavering submission to all nominations regularly and formally made. It is not men that are elected. It is principles that are upheld. The first duty of the latter are inevitable, not to be sacrificed to momentary opinion, or personal dissatisfaction.

Receipts of Cotton at all ports from Sept 1st 1873 to date, 2,930,506 bales, an increase of 928,557 over the preceding year.

Gen. Phil Young of Georgia, who left West Point thirteen years ago to take up arms in the cause of the South, has just been appointed by President Grant a visitor on the part of the House to the Military Academy for this year's examination.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The people should keep in mind that the principal point of interest in the contest now being on the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, grows out of the difference of views and policy of the opposing candidates, and their bearing upon the common school system of this State.

The one, Col. Pool, maintains that the public schools should be kept up, as near as may be, by such means as can be realized from the sources of supply assigned to them; that white and black shall receive the benefit of education as far as these means will go, but that the schools for the two races shall forever be kept separate and distinct. Mr. Parwell, if he does not distinctly avow it—he has not expressly disclaimed it—is committed to the policy of his party, which through the hateful machinery of the Civil Rights bill, already passed the Senate and now hanging in the House, demands the abrogation of all distinctions, and throws the children of all races into one heterogeneous mass.

Now every body knows that this will be the ruin of the school system in the South. It could not live a day. The poorest white in the land will not tolerate such an outrage. The schools will disappear at once, and the light of education, which even now beams so faintly, will disappear altogether.

White voters of North Carolina, be ye conservative or republican, are you willing to sustain a candidate, who if elected into the office he seeks, will reverse the order of nature, outrage all the instincts of race, trample upon all the associations of time and habit, and level at one blow all those barriers which an innate consciousness of the superiority of the white race has built up, as the foundation of many subservient generations?

Let our republican white readers ponder on these things, and our colored readers, hesitate to accept a measure so sure to be full of disaster to them in the future.

EDUCATION FOR ALL, OUTMARCHED SCHOOLS NEVER.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The Bill passed the Senate by a large majority. It falls in the House temporarily, that body refusing to suspend the rules to take it up.

This bill had nearly the whole vote of the radical party in its favor, only three in the Senate voting against it, and none in the House, including W. A. Smith of North Carolina.

The temper of the party towards the South is thus clearly shown. The measure is one of hate and unsatisfied vengeance, conceived in the malignity of personal revenge, and pursued with baleful fidelity to the memory of one whose tenacity to a cherished wrong was not weakened by the prospect of death.

It is idle to argue the question of the policy and effects of the bill, since argument clothed with reason and eloquence has been exhausted on each side, and prejudiced.

But it is a pertinent question now to ask our people here at home, our white people, we mean, what they think of the impudence of the party here, which puts forth its pretensions to a renewal of control in North Carolina; which, not content with endorsing all the frauds, corruptions, tyranny, mis-government and oppression, now upholds this crowning act of insult and injury. Are our people, our white people—prepared to sustain in our midst those who strike down at a blow all the distinctions between the races, and who legislate to enforce an equality at which nature rebels, and against which every instinct revolts? Will our white people of any class sustain a party which demands that in the school and in the church, in the train and in the hotel, in all the relations of life public or private, there shall be absolutely no legal difference between the white and the black?

Will not the white man of the South repudiate all such association, condemn all such legislation, and cut loose from, and punish, the party, which proposes such monstrous doctrine?

But every vote cast for a radical candidate, every vote cast for an independent candidate, every vote withheld from the regular nominees of the party, goes to the advancement of this monstrosity.

Let the people think of these things before they act.

It is said that Grant is unfriendly to the Civil Rights bill, and will veto it. If it comes to him. Nevertheless this will not relieve the radical party of the odium of having passed the bill through the House. The big leaders of the party in this State will still be in it, if it should come a law.

The trial of young Elliott, charged with the murder of Neal in Gastonville during the past spring, came up before the Court of Session last week, but a removal to the County Court was procured, an account of alleged prejudice against the prisoner in Scotland.

VIRGINIA.

The Municipal Elections in Virginia came off last week in most cases resulting in Conservative success.

In Charlottesville, the whole conservative ticket was elected. Staunton, ditto. In Norfolk, there was a strong contest between the two wings of the conservative party. Hon. John H. Whitcomb was elected Mayor by 600 majority. There was no radical ticket in the field.

Lynchburg, a radical Mayor, and conservative city officers elected. Alexandria, full conservative ticket elected. Danville, conservative Mayor, and council are elected.

We record with peculiar pleasure the redemption of Petersburg. Thrown back into the hands of her oppressors by the insidious vote of Governor Kemper, her future seemed one of hopeless blackness. But the conservative party went to work with a will in the face of odds that would have deterred any but those who felt that every thing, honor, peace, prosperity, was at stake, and it has come out gloriously triumphant. The whole ticket is elected by a majority of over three hundred. The radical majority have hitherto ranged from six hundred to one thousand.

5TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

A convention was held at High Point on 28th to select a radical candidate for Congress. W. W. Henderson was nominated on the 7th ballot. Then H. Lang. A. W. Tourgee and perhaps other names were before the convention.

A GOOD BILL.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill providing that no person shall sit as a juror in the United States Courts, who cannot read and write the English language.

PASTORAL CALL.

The Rev. M. M. Marshall, at present Rector of Emmanuel Church, Warrenton, has been called to the charge of Christ Church Raleigh. Mr. Marshall is known as one of the most talented young divines in the diocese, and the vestry has made a wise selection.

The Supreme Court met in Raleigh on Monday.

Mr. J. M. Blair so well known as a popular landlord, has taken charge of the City Hotel in Raleigh.

See first page for proceedings of Republican meeting held in Hillsboro on the 23rd inst.

Blue spirits and gray, black spirits and white, single, single, single.

Vasquez, a noted bandit of California, for whose capture a reward of \$15,000 was offered, was recently taken, after a fight in which he received four wounds, and is now in jail at San Francisco.

John Edgar Thompson President of the new famous Pennsylvania Rail Road has recently died.

Another Atlantic Cable, extending from the Irish Coast to a point near Halifax Nova Scotia has just been successfully landed.

Hon. Thos. S. Ashe was re-nominated for Congress in the Mecklenburg District, by acclamation.

Robert Vance, the present Representative in Congress from the Bancombe District has been re-nominated.

Portsmouth, Va., has given a decided conservative majority in the late Municipal election.

For the Recorder.

MR. EDITOR: In your issue of the 29th inst., my attention was called to a Communication over the signature of "A Voter," whose views seemed to be very much alarmed at the action of our county Convention. Wrong! every thing wrong! I wonder if this modern Solomon is not a disappointed aspirant, who failed for one time, to win a seat in the Convention, or his friend into office, by the fixed purpose and determination of the people fastened to their own matters themselves, and to nominate the men of their choice? The writer of this was in the Convention; was there a delegate; was there to guard against any unfair means being used to prevent a free and fair expression of public sentiment as to who should represent them in the next Legislature. This expression was given freely and fully, and A. R. Parish was their choice for the Senate, Mr. Atwater and Mr. Latta for the House of Commons. Who dares hope? A Voter, will not presume to dissent from the will of the people and in the public prints, declare they are not capable of making their own choice. The only complaint against the Convention is they are not talking men. If that be the fact, then the people have shown their wisdom in making the selection. They want action, I have heard much among the people and have heard a word of complaint except from A. Voter. Let us all go to the ballot, and add our votes for the men of their choice.

DURHAM.

MARKETS.

TOBACCO.—There is very little to note in the principal markets for this staple. Only one thing is certain, that real and true tobacco, which are scarce, every where bring good prices. Fine and fancy wrappers are much in demand.

RICHMOND, May 29th.

DARK.

Large—common to medium.	3.00 to 4.00
Fair to medium.	4.50 to 5.50
Good, to fine stem'g.	6.00 to 6.50
Leaf—medium.	4.50 to 5.50
Fair to medium.	6.00 to 8.00
Good stem'g.	8.50 to 9.50
Fine wrappers.	10.00 to 15.00

DANVILLE, Va., May 26th reported by S. H. Holland & Co. Since our last report receipts have fallen off some, and the market is more active. Fine wrappers are still scarce and command full prices:

Large—common to medium.	3.00 to 4.00
Good to fine.	3.50 to 4.50
Leaf—medium.	4.50 to 5.50
Leaf—fine.	6.00 to 8.00
Extra smoking.	15 to 25.00
Leaf, common to medium.	3 to 6
Good to fine.	7.00 to 8.00
Extra fine.	10.00 to 12.00
Common bright.	15.00 to 25.00
Good.	30.00 to 40.00
Extra.	50.00 to 75.00

We have neither the quotations of Durham nor Hillsboro, and can only say that in both places the market is well sustained without material change.

COTTON.—Is everywhere rather dull with a declining tendency.

Raleigh, 29th. Low middlings dull 16 1/2. Norfolk, May 28th. Low middlings steady at 17.

Wilmington May 28th. Cotton dull and nominal. Middlings 17 1/2.

"SWEET AS A ROSE."

OUR NEW MAY BUTTER.

CHAS. D. MYERS & CO.

5 and 7 North Front Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

A FAMILY ARTICLE.

THIRTY PURE OLD GOVERNMENT

JAVA COFFEE.

25 SMALL POCKETS 25

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CHAS. D. MYERS & CO.

5 and 7 North Front St.

The Duffell Hams

ARE NOW IN STORE.

Placed Cured Ham in America. Premium over all others of the World's Fair and Paris Exposition.

CHAS. D. MYERS & CO.

5 and 7 North Front St.

BINCHAM SCHOOL

Established in 1795.

Mrs. ROBERT BINGHAM, Sup't.

M. J. W. R. LYNCH.

Capt. T. L. NORWOOD.

W. G. QUAKENBUSH.

MERANVILLE, N. C.

THE first session opens 15 July 1874. Charges including Books \$100 per month. No Extras.

June 5 2m.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

HAVING opened a

PHOTOGRAPHIC ART GALLERY

in HILLSBORO, we would say to the public, that we are prepared to furnish

PHOTOGRAPHS AND FERTOTYPES

in all styles, and on reasonable terms. Persons wishing good PHOTOGRAPHY will do well to call soon, as we will remain but a short time. We have also, a fine lot of

ALBUMS AND FRAMES

For sale. Give us a call.

BUDDSON & STONE,

Photographers.

N. B. Gallery in Berry's Building.

June 5 1m.

AGENTS WANTED!

MALE AND FEMALE.

\$100 to \$250 Per Month.

TO INCLUDE

Shuttle Sewing Machine

EVER INVENTED.

W. K. challenge the world to compete with it. Price only \$10, and fully warranted for five years, making the machine best offer since its invention. For circulars and terms call or address

S. WYKROOP & CO.,

100 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SEE OUR CATALOGUE

FOR THE NAME OF THE

PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR

SAW MILLS,

CONSTRUCTION PATENTS

BY JAMES WYKROOP,

No. 32 Broadway, N. Y.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

SEE OUR CATALOGUE

FOR THE NAME OF THE

PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR

SAW MILLS,

CONSTRUCTION PATENTS

BY JAMES WYKROOP,

No. 32 Broadway, N. Y.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

SEE OUR CATALOGUE

FOR THE NAME OF THE

PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR

SAW MILLS,

CONSTRUCTION PATENTS

BY JAMES WYKROOP,

No. 32 Broadway, N. Y.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

SEE OUR CATALOGUE

FOR THE NAME OF THE

PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR

SAW MILLS,

CONSTRUCTION PATENTS

BY JAMES WYKROOP,

No. 32 Broadway, N. Y.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

SEE OUR CATALOGUE

FOR THE NAME OF THE

PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR

SAW MILLS,

CONSTRUCTION PATENTS

BY JAMES WYKROOP,

No. 32 Broadway, N. Y.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

SEE OUR CATALOGUE

FOR THE NAME OF THE

PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR

SAW MILLS,

CONSTRUCTION PATENTS

BY JAMES WYKROOP,

No. 32 Broadway, N. Y.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

SEE OUR CATALOGUE

FOR THE NAME OF THE

PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR

SAW MILLS,

CONSTRUCTION PATENTS

BY JAMES WYKROOP,

No. 32 Broadway, N. Y.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

SEE OUR CATALOGUE

FOR THE NAME OF THE

PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR

SAW MILLS,

CONSTRUCTION PATENTS

BY JAMES WYKROOP,

No. 32 Broadway, N. Y.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

SEE OUR CATALOGUE

FOR THE NAME OF THE

PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR

SAW MILLS,

CONSTRUCTION PATENTS

BY JAMES WYKROOP,

No. 32 Broadway, N. Y.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

SEE OUR CATALOGUE

FOR THE NAME OF THE

PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR

SAW MILLS,

CONSTRUCTION PATENTS

BY JAMES WYKROOP,

No. 32 Broadway, N. Y.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

SEE OUR CATALOGUE

FOR THE NAME OF THE

PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR

SAW MILLS,

CONSTRUCTION PATENTS

BY JAMES WYKROOP,

No. 32 Broadway, N. Y.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

SEE OUR CATALOGUE

FOR THE NAME OF THE

PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR

SAW MILLS,

CONSTRUCTION PATENTS

BY JAMES WYKROOP,

No. 32 Broadway, N. Y.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

SEE OUR CATALOGUE

FOR THE NAME OF THE

PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR

SAW MILLS,

CONSTRUCTION PATENTS

BY JAMES WYKROOP,

No. 32 Broadway, N. Y.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

SEE OUR CATALOGUE

FOR THE NAME OF THE

PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR

SAW MILLS,

CONSTRUCTION PATENTS

BY JAMES WYKROOP,

No. 32 Broadway, N. Y.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

SEE OUR CATALOGUE

FOR THE NAME OF THE

PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR

THE HILLSBORO JOURNAL.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1874.

LOCAL DEPARTMENTS.

Terms of the Association for 1874.

For 1 year, \$1.00.

For 6 months, .50.

For 3 months, .25.

For 1 month, .10.

Advertisements.

For 1 week, .10.

For 2 weeks, .20.

For 1 month, .40.

For 3 months, .75.

For 6 months, 1.25.

For 1 year, 2.50.

For 2 years, 4.50.

For 3 years, 6.50.

For 4 years, 8.50.

For 5 years, 10.50.

For 6 years, 12.50.

For 7 years, 14.50.

For 8 years, 16.50.

For 9 years, 18.50.

For 10 years, 20.50.

For 11 years, 22.50.

For 12 years, 24.50.

For 13 years, 26.50.

For 14 years, 28.50.

For 15 years, 30.50.

For 16 years, 32.50.

For 17 years, 34.50.

For 18 years, 36.50.

For 19 years, 38.50.

For 20 years, 40.50.

For 21 years, 42.50.

For 22 years, 44.50.

For 23 years, 46.50.

For 24 years, 48.50.

For 25 years, 50.50.

For 26 years, 52.50.

For 27 years, 54.50.

For 28 years, 56.50.

For 29 years, 58.50.

For 30 years, 60.50.

THE HILLSBORO JOURNAL.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1874.

LOCAL DEPARTMENTS.

Terms of the Association for 1874.

For 1 year, \$1.00.

For 6 months, .50.

For 3 months, .25.

For 1 month, .10.

Advertisements.

For 1 week, .10.

For 2 weeks, .20.

For 1 month, .40.

For 3 months, .75.

For 6 months, 1.25.

For 1 year, 2.50.

For 2 years, 4.50.

For 3 years, 6.50.

For 4 years, 8.50.

For 5 years, 10.50.

For 6 years, 12.50.

For 7 years, 14.50.

For 8 years, 16.50.

For 9 years, 18.50.

For 10 years, 20.50.

For 11 years, 22.50.

For 12 years, 24.50.

For 13 years, 26.50.

For 14 years, 28.50.

For 15 years, 30.50.

For 16 years, 32.50.

For 17 years, 34.50.

For 18 years, 36.50.

For 19 years, 38.50.

For 20 years, 40.50.

For 21 years, 42.50.

For 22 years, 44.50.

For 23 years, 46.50.

For 24 years, 48.50.

For 25 years, 50.50.

For 26 years, 52.50.

For 27 years, 54.50.

For 28 years, 56.50.

For 29 years, 58.50.

For 30 years, 60.50.

THE HILLSBORO JOURNAL.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1874.

LOCAL DEPARTMENTS.

Terms of the Association for 1874.

For 1 year, \$1.00.

For 6 months, .50.

For 3 months, .25.

For 1 month, .10.

Advertisements.

For 1 week, .10.

For 2 weeks, .20.

For 1 month, .40.

For 3 months, .75.

For 6 months, 1.25.

For 1 year, 2.50.

For 2 years, 4.50.

For 3 years, 6.50.

For 4 years, 8.50.

For 5 years, 10.50.

For 6 years, 12.50.

For 7 years, 14.50.

For 8 years, 16.50.

For 9 years, 18.50.

For 10 years, 20.50.

For 11 years, 22.50.

For 12 years, 24.50.

For 13 years, 26.50.

For 14 years, 28.50.

For 15 years, 30.50.

For 16 years, 32.50.

For 17 years, 34.50.

For 18 years, 36.50.

For 19 years, 38.50.

For 20 years, 40.50.

For 21 years, 42.50.

For 22 years, 44.50.

For 23 years, 46.50.

For 24 years, 48.50.

For 25 years, 50.50.

For 26 years, 52.50.

For 27 years, 54.50.

For 28 years, 56.50.

For 29 years, 58.50.

For 30 years, 60.50.

THE HILLSBORO JOURNAL.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1874.

LOCAL DEPARTMENTS.

Terms of the Association for 1874.

For 1 year, \$1.00.

For 6 months, .50.

For 3 months, .25.

For 1 month, .10.

Advertisements.

For 1 week, .10.

For 2 weeks, .20.

For 1 month, .40.

For 3 months, .75.

For 6 months, 1.25.

For 1 year, 2.50.

For 2 years, 4.50.

For 3 years, 6.50.

For 4 years, 8.50.

For 5 years, 10.50.

For 6 years, 12.50.

For 7 years, 14.50.

For 8 years, 16.50.

For 9 years, 18.50.

For 10 years, 20.50.

For 11 years, 22.50.

For 12 years, 24.50.

For 13 years, 26.50.

For 14 years, 28.50.

For 15 years, 30.50.

For 16 years, 32.50.

For 17 years, 34.50.

For 18 years, 36.50.

For 19 years, 38.50.

For 20 years, 40.50.

For 21 years, 42.50.

For 22 years, 44.50.

For 23 years, 46.50.

For 24 years, 48.50.

For 25 years, 50.50.

For 26 years, 52.50.

For 27 years, 54.50.

For 28 years, 56.50.

For 29 years, 58.50.

For 30 years, 60.50.

NEW GOODS.

Will open To-day. Fine Dress Goods.

Ladies and Men's Hats.

BOOTS & SHOES

AND OTHER GOODS. CHEAP.

HENRY N. BROWN.

May 12th 1874.

HICKEY & SUBLETT.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, Hollow Ware

Hubs, Spokes, Rims, Wheels, Mattocks, Hoes,

Chisels, Axes, Circular Saws, Belling, Ropes, Glass, &c.

NINETEEN years experience in the trade of Danville, enable us to supply one

goods at this country requires. We aim to sell GOOD GOODS and guarantee prices

as low as any other house. Call and see us.

HICKEY & SUBLETT,

DANVILLE, VA.

IT WILL PAY TO PURCHASE YOUR

DRY GOODS

Levy Brothers

There is a Store in every town, where you can get your goods at the same price as

you will get at our store. Excellent Colored Calicoes at 8 1/2 and 10c.

Levy Brothers

Levy Brothers

Levy Brothers

Levy Brothers

Levy Brothers

Levy Brothers

Levy Brothers

Levy Brothers

Levy Brothers

Levy Brothers

Levy Brothers

Levy Brothers

Levy Brothers

Levy Brothers

Levy Brothers

Levy Brothers

Levy Brothers

Levy Brothers

Levy Brothers

Levy Brothers

Levy Brothers

